

40. *HETEROSMILAX POLYANDRA* (LILIACEAE): A RARE ENDEMIC TO INDIA

Heterosmilax Kunth (Liliaceae): Hook. f. in FBI 6: 314 (1894) is a small genus, distinguished from the allied genus *Smilax*, by tubular perianth, corolla tube smooth, stamens-3 with more or less connate filaments. In India, only one species occurs in northern part of W. Bengal, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya and Manipur.

H. polyandra

Gagnep Bull. Bot. France 71:70 (1934). — *H. indica* A. DC.: *syn. nov.*, T. Koyama, 1/1981 (*Meebold*, CAL 7163).

Climbing slender shrubs, leaves — 3 nerved with rounded base, suberect petiole, rather thin

and sharply acuminate. Peduncle-solitary, axillary flattened umbellate with many small flowers, bracteoles — minute, ovate acuminate. Flowers — many obovoid, with male and female. Fruit — small globose, seeds-2 hemispheric.

Specimen examined: West Bengal: *CB Clarke*, 36359, Mongpo 1700 m, (North Bengal). Arunachal Pradesh: *Burkill*, 35913, 37040 (CAL, 1911), Kobo, Abor Expdt. Meghalaya: *G. Gallatly*, 576, 607 (CAL, 1878), Khasia & Jayantia Cherapoonji 320 m. Assam — Gowhati hills, 478299 (CAL, 1853). Manipur — *Meebold*, 7163 (CAL, 1907), Naga Hills 1700 m.

CENTRAL NATIONAL HERBARIUM,
BOTANICAL SURVEY OF INDIA,
HOWRAH-711 103,
W. BENGAL,
February 3, 1981.

C. R. DAS

41. INTERESTING DISTRIBUTIONAL RECORDS OF FIVE TAXA OF CYPERACEAE

The paper presents new distributional records of five species of Cyperaceae in India. Specimens of these are deposited in Forest Research Institute Herbarium, Dehra Dun (DD.).

Cyperus thomsonii Boeck. in *Linnaea* 36:294. 1870; Clarke in Hook. f. *Fl. Brit. Ind.* 6:608. 1893; Kern in *Fl. Males. ser. 1, 7* (3): 552. 1974; Siddique & Dixit in *Journ. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.* 72(2): 620. 1975.

This species is known from Bengal, Assam and Bihar in India. It has been recently reported from Uttar Pradesh (Siddique & Dixit *l. c.*). A collection (*L. C. Singhai*, 14th Sept.

1953, Saugor) is now a new report of its occurrence from Madhya Pradesh.

Fimbristylis aphylla Steud (in *Zoll. Syst. Verz.* 1:61. 1854. *nom. nud.*) *Syn. Pl. Glum.* 2:114. 1855; Som Deva and Naithani in *Indian For.* 100 (10): 649. 1974-*F. quinquangularis* (Vahl) Kunth var. *crassa* Clarke in Hook. f. *Fl. Brit. Ind.* 6:644. 1893.

It is distributed in Tamilnadu and Karnataka. Recently (Som Deva & Naithani *l. c.*) reported its occurrence from Dehra Dun district of Uttar Pradesh. A collection (*O. P. Sharma*, Dec. 1957. East Punjab) indicates its occurrence in Punjab.

Fimbristylis insignis Thwaites Enum. Pl. Zeyl. 349. 1864; Clarke in Hook f. Fl. Brit. Ind. 6:645. 1893; Kern in Fl. Males. ser. 1, 7 (3): 555. 1974.

From India this species is known only from Tamilnadu. An old collection (*J. S. Gamble*, 4513 (A), 4th July 1877, near Simla in Himachal Pradesh) is now a new record for North India.

Fimbristylis salbundia (Nees) Kunth En. 2: 230. 1837; Clarke in Hook f. Fl. Brit. Ind. 6: 643. 1893; Kern in Fl. Males. ser 1, 7 (3): 553. 1974. *Trichelostylis salbundia* Nees in Wight.

NEW FOREST,
DEHRA DUN 248 006,
February 4, 1981.

Contr. 105. 1834.

It is known from Bengal, Assam and Madhya Pradesh. An old collection (*Brandis* 3321, Aug. 1864, Kulu) indicates its occurrence in Himachal Pradesh.

Fimbristylis yunnanensis Clarke in Jour. Linn. Soc. Bot. 36: 247. 1903; Kern in Blumea 10 (2): 648. f. 3. J-S. 1960.

Kern in Fl. Males. ser 1, 7 (3): 591. 1974 has mentioned its occurrence from North India without giving any locality. A collection (*Bor* 638, Year 1936, Naga Hills) indicate its occurrence in Eastern India from Naga Land.

H. B. NAITHANI

42. THE RARE AND THREATENED FERN *ADIANTUM SOBOLIFERUM* WALL. EX HOOK. — A NEW FIND FOR EASTERN INDIA

During the course of revisionary study of the genus *Adiantum*, I examined a few specimens from Eastern India representing *Adiantum soboliferum*. Scrutiny of literature revealed that *A. soboliferum* Wall. ex Hk. was first known from Ava in Burma. Later Beddome (1883) reported its occurrence from Travancore mountains in South India. Its occurrence in Eastern India, and non collection of the plants after 1901 upto date by the Regional circles of the Survey at Shillong and Coimbatore may indicate the endangered nature of the species.

A. soboliferum is closely allied to *A. lunulatum* Burm. f. — a well known, widely distributed species in India. As such a key to distinguish the two species is provided for easy identification.

KEY TO SPECIES

Stipes, rachis, stalks of the pinnae winged, not

glossy, Texture of pinnae sub-membranaceous...
..... *A. soboliferum*
Stipes, rachis, stalks of the pinnae not winged,
but glossy, Texture of pinnae membranaceous...
..... *A. lunulatum*

Adiantum soboliferum Wall. ex. Hook. Sp. Fil. 2: 13, t. 74A. 1851; Bedd., Ferns Brit. India t. 19. 1866; Christensen, Index Fil. 33, 1906, Holttum, Ferns Malaya 2: 598, 1954. *A. mettenii* Kuhn ex Hook. et Bak., Syn. Fil. ed. 2. 472. 1874; Christensen Index Fil. 30. 1906.

A. caudatum var. *soboliferum* Bedd., Handb. 84, 1883.

A. lunulatum var. *mettenii* Bedd., Handb. 83, t. 83. 1883 et suppl. 17. 1892.

Rhizome erect, bearing tuft of fronds, scaly, scales lanceolate, brown, margin entire. Stipe black, scaly at base, smooth above, winged throughout, rachis black winged with a lateral wing of 5 mm wide, wing of stipe and rachis